



The **NASP Model for Comprehensive and Integrated School Psychological Services**, also known as the NASP Practice Model, represents NASP's official policy regarding the delivery of school psychological services. It delineates what services can reasonably be expected from school psychologists across 10 domains of practice, and the general framework within which services should be provided. The recommended ratio for schools implementing this comprehensive Model is one school psychologist to 500–700 students.

NASP Model 10 Domains of Practice

Practices That Permeate All Aspects of Service Delivery

Domain 1: Data-Based Decision Making and Accountability

School psychologists have knowledge of varied models and methods of assessment and data collection for identifying strengths and needs, developing effective services and programs, and measuring progress and outcomes.

Domain 2: Consultation and Collaboration

School psychologists have knowledge of varied models and strategies of consultation, collaboration, and communication applicable to individuals, families, groups, and systems and methods to promote effective implementation of services.

Direct and Indirect Services for Children, Families, and Schools

Student-Level Services

Domain 3: Interventions and Instructional Support to Develop Academic Skills

School psychologists have knowledge of biological, cultural, and social influences on academic skills; human learning, cognitive, and developmental processes; and evidence-based curricula and instructional strategies.

Domain 4: Interventions and Mental Health Services to Develop Social and Life Skills

School psychologists have knowledge of biological, cultural, developmental, and social influences on behavior and mental health, behavioral and emotional impacts on learning and life skills, and evidence-based strategies to promote social-emotional functioning and mental health.

Systems-Level Services

Domain 5: School-Wide Practices to Promote Learning

School psychologists have knowledge of school and systems structure, organization, and theory; general and special education; technology resources; and evidence-based school practices that promote learning and mental health.

Domain 6: Preventive and Responsive Services

School psychologists have knowledge of principles and research related to resilience and risk factors in learning and mental health, services in schools and communities to support multitiered prevention, and evidence-based strategies for effective crisis response.

Domain 7: Family–School Collaboration Services

School psychologists have knowledge of principles and research related to family systems, strengths, needs, and culture; evidence-based strategies to support family influences on children's learning and mental health; and strategies to develop collaboration between families and schools.

Foundations of School Psychological Service Delivery

Domain 8: Diversity in Development and Learning

School psychologists have knowledge of individual differences, abilities, disabilities, and other diverse student characteristics; principles and research related to diversity factors for children, families, and schools, including factors related to culture, context, and individual and role difference; and evidence-based strategies to enhance services and address potential influences related to diversity.

Domain 9: Research and Program Evaluation

School psychologists have knowledge of research design, statistics, measurement, varied data collection and analysis techniques, and program evaluation sufficient for understanding research and interpreting data in applied settings.

Domain 10: Legal, Ethical, and Professional Practice

School psychologists have knowledge of the history and foundations of school psychology; multiple service models and methods; ethical, legal, and professional standards; and other factors related to professional identity and effective practice as school psychologists.

NASP Practice Model Organizational Principles

The NASP practice model is framed on six organizational principles that reflect and link to the broader organizational principles of effective schools. These principles are summarized below.

Principle 1. Services are coordinated and delivered in a comprehensive and seamless continuum that considers the needs of consumers and utilizes an evidence-based program evaluation model.

Principle 2. The professional climate facilitates effective service delivery that allows school psychologist to advocate for and provide appropriate services.

Principle 3. Physical, personnel, and fiscal systems support appropriately trained and adequate numbers of school psychologists, and provide adequate financial and physical resources to practice effectively.

Principle 4. Policies and practices exist that result in positive, proactive communication among employees at all administrative levels.

Principle 5. All personnel have levels and types of supervision and/or mentoring adequate to ensure the provision of effective and accountable services.

Principle 6. Individual school psychologists and school systems create professional development plans annually that are both adequate for and relevant to the service delivery priorities of the school system.

For more information on the NASP Practice Model and the full NASP Standards visit

<http://www.nasponline.org/standards/2010standards.aspx>.